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PRIZE TALE.

From the New-York Amulet.

EVERARD GRAHAM.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK, OF PHILADELPHIA.

"Take back the bowl—take back the bowl—
Reserve it for polluted lips:—
I would not bow a stainless soul,
Beneath its dark and foul eclipse."
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

THERE are evils in the earth. upon which the eloquence of the Orator, the lyre of the Poet, and the deep and overwrought touches of the pencil and the pen, have dwelt almost in vain. In their description, the wealth of language is turned into penury;—the darkest dream of anguish and distress, but faintly shadows forth the stern and moving reality. The strong and emphatic language of Holy Writ; the burning words of David and Solomon, are almost impuissant when they are employed in painting the awful horrors of infidel unbelief, and that destruction of the body and soul which follows in the train of Protean Darkness. They are more dire than the fabled Furies; the abysses they open, are fiercer than Cocytus or Plegethon;—their grasp is more powerful than the serpents of Laocoon:—The burthens which they impart are more wearisome than the stone of Sysiphus or the wheel of Ixion; and their ascendency is unbroken, until the understanding is bewildered, and the clouded eye becomes tearless; until the heart becomes as adamant, and the spirit is goaded and restless beneath the dominion of Remorse; till the ear tingles with the adder-hisses of coward Conscience, and the unnerved bosom writhes in the emotions of regret which pierce like a scorpion's sting.

Infidelity and Intemperance go hand in hand. They bid the spirit of youth bow down at an unholy shrine; and the sweetest affections, the darest hopes and fondest visions of earth are offered up as incense to the mysterious divinity of Unbelief. This is no ideal picture; the wide world is full of the afflictions that are summoned up like clouds around the devious pathway of the Blasphemer and the Drunkard. The red wine brightens alluringly in the goblet; the shadowy illusions of the sceptic come but for a little season with a soothing unction to his mind; but anon there steals to the one, the wormwood dregs of bitter regret; to the other, the clouds which obscure the sunshine of hope; which spread a mournful curtain over the beautiful scenes of human existence, and create unutterable forebodings of that undiscovered country beyong the land of Death.

I have little hope that the Tale which I am about to relate, will cause any to release the delusions which they have grasped; but I am never without hope. I would that my pen were dipped in the empyreal fire of heaven, that I might show the light which they reject who turn from the word of inspiration. I would I might gather upon canvass, the darkness of the midnight cloud and the fierce lightning of the tempest; I would form a panorama of terrors, which should shadow forth to the mad votary to Bacchus, and the victim of Unbelief, the abyss of destruction upon which they are rushing; which should say to them, "Turn ye at my reproof, and heed not the song of the charmer, charm he never so wisely."

It was a stormy evening in January, 18—, when my friend EVERARD GRAHAM and myself, were seated by our comfortable grate, in the seminary of G——. The coal was redening behind the bars of its prison; and the cheerfulness of our little room was enhanced by the storm without. We had but lately come up from recitations and prayers in the chapel; and had for some time been seated in silence, each indulging in our respective thoughts. The snow came pattering gently against the windows; and by way of beguiling the time I arose and breathed upon a pane, and wrote thereon my humble initials. Without, the scene was troublous and uninviting. The wide stretching inland was obscured by the thick wing of the wintry tempest; the wild anthem of the nightwind was loud and dissonant; and I soon found that the shadows of the scene around me, were gathering over my mind. My thoughts went forth amidst the curtained skies of Evening; and mighty ideas of infinity and boundless space—the mystery of the air—the distance whence the little motes of snow had fallen; and I was absorbed in meditation.

I was roused from my reverie by the entrance of a lad bearing a letter. I stepped forward;—it was for my friend. His large hazel eye was lit up pleasantly, and a kindly smile of unwonted delight passed over his brow and cheek. He had for some days been moody and restless;—and I marked his emotions of pleasure with a lively enjoyment, to which an instant before I was a stranger.

"This is the most lucky moment to receive a letter that I ever experienced," said Graham, indulging in that laugh which comes from the heart. "You see," said he, "that it is from a woman;—the *primæ mulieris* of my affections. But I belie her; she is not a woman; in the general acceptation of the term—she is an angel."

I glanced at the letter as he extended it to me;—and the direction was most beautiful. The blue surface of the epistle seemed to have just passed from beneath the hands of the copperplate printer. "You see," said Graham, that it is beautiful; now let me read it; and as you are my confidant, I will show you the Alpha and the Omega of it." He broke the seal; it began with "*Dearest* Everard," and closed with "Forever yours, EMILIE BARTON."

"You are not entitled to further freedom," said my friend: "Now, go meditate, and let my greedy eyes 'devour up her discourse:' or, seeing your curiosity is awakened, I will give you her picture 'for you to look upon,' as the Primer hath it."

He drew from his bosom a miniature, suspended by a golden chain: "There," said he, "is one half of my heart. It is the most beautiful half by far; and I dare be sworn the most innocent. Now if you *admire* it, let your admiration be *unspeakable*; for I shall not be *at home* during the next half hour to any body. To save inquiries, however, I will say a word or two to you respecting her. She is my *intended*: I first saw her at the Saratoga cotillions;—her father is an Englishman; but her mother is one of our cis-atlantic daughters of Eve. It is the long lapse of time since I have heard from the dear girl, that has given me the *blues* so of late."

I took the miniature: and never shall I forget the unsullied and perfect beauty that then dawned upon me. The stainless brow wes shaded with rich clusters and braids of hair, of the color of gold in shadow; the eye was mild and blue; but about the sweet lips, that seemed the balmy prison gates of delicious kisses, and the dimpled and rose-leaf cheek, there played such a pure and sanctified smile, that the picture seemed to be instinct with the life of heaven. I was dumb with exquisite admiration;—and I seemed to be surrounded by the perfect presence of Venus. Little did I imagine, as I gazed upon that delicately moulded face, that the clouds of early sorrow would so soon overshadow the fair brow; that the white-robed bosom would so soon yearn with the pangs of unrequited affection; that the azure eye and matchless cheek would be dimmed and stained with tears shed in secret;—that they would be deluged with the bitter waters of a bursting heart! But let me not anticipate.

Half an hour passed without a word having been spoken by either of us.—The reflections which the picture had conjured up, kept me silent; and Graham read and re-read his letter, without noticing my pleasureable reverie. At length he said—"Well, you seem half intoxicated; are you dizzy with rapture? I assure you, if you feel any sensation from that little counterfeit, how could you gaze on the original! You would become an enthusiast and worshipper at first sight, as I did. But I am *too* jocose for so sacred a theme: and my pleasure is already damped by the reflection, that my *spirituelle* has, ere this, left America, in the packet of the 16th, for England. A vast estate has fallen to her father, there; & he, with his whole family, have repaired from Barton Hill to Ludgate Hill, or some other Hill of London. Cruel girl! She was too affectionate to endure the emotions of a farewell, and wrote me late, in consequence. She has quoted scripture to me in her epistle;—something odd for her; but it is certainly expressive. She is not aware that I eschew the whole of that Book which she holds so sacred. But we will not jar each other on that topic.—I shall see her by June, in the British metropolis! I might as well make my couch on that ardent grate, as to remain where she is not."

I returned to him the treasure he had shown me: and if I indulged in unmingled encomium upon its pervading loveliness, I trust it was not undeserved or hypocritical. The eye of my friend glistened with gratification.

"There is never a sweet without its bitter," he said, "often when that beloved girl and I have walked along the vernal shore of the lake which stretches along by the mansion of her father, as I gazed upon her speaking eye and sinless brow, I have thought myself utterly unworthy of her affection. She is too full of etherial purity for my guilt-tainted soul. *You* know, what *she* does not, that I am a sceptic. Her ductile and elastic spirit is full of praise to God when she looks upon his works. Often has she spoke to me of the mercies of heaven, in making us so supremely happy in our love; and like all her sex, her woman's heart seems to forbode evil from the transitoy nature of the things of this world. How many times, as we have reposed beneath the trellised vines of her father's garden, have I pressed her to my throbbing bosom, and kissed away the tears which sensibility had drawn to her cheek! But I am half-moralizing! It is a sombre theme, with all its delight; and I'll give it up for something more exhilerating.—Do you love Burgundy?"

As he made this interrogation, he went to his closet, and drew forth a bottle of the *materiel* therefrom; he cut the wax from a *locum tenens* which it had held while in the south of France, and while tilted upon the Atlantic, he filled a glass and presenting it to me, filled another for himself. I refused his offer to renew my draught, and soon after retired.

When I awoke in the morning the room was full of the smoke of the lamp; and Graham had not been in bed. The wine had disappeared from the bottle, and the lamp was upset upon the miniature which he had laid upon the table, and it was broken. Graham was stupefied with wine, and his face looked feverish and sick. The loss of his miniature was a source of deep regret;—and he lamented it as a fearful omen for the future.

Three months from that morning Graham sailed for England. His education was by no means complete; but he was the idol of an indulgent and wealthy father; who had long favored his determination of making the tour of Europe. If I ever parted from a friend with regret, it was from Everard Graham. He had his faults; but maugre them all, I loved him. We vowed mutual and abiding friendship, and a constant correspondence; and as my design of visiting England was well known and approved of by my parents, I hesitated not to pledge myself to meet him in the British metropolis, as soon as my minority should have expired.

Two years after, during which time I had not heard a word from my friend, I was in London. I will not attempt to describe my feelings as our majestic vessel glided up the Thames. It was a beautiful day in September, when I first saw at a distance the great cloud of smoke which overhung the British capitol.—Oddly enough, the weather was clear; and the yellow sun lit up the countless sails that were passing to and fro, with a singular beauty. In a short space, I found myself in Picket-street, in the neighborhood of Waterloo Bridge and Temple Bar; anon, I was mingling with the restless crowd that moved along Fleet-street to Ludgate Hill. I soon saw St. Paul's—that mighty edifice, whose towering dome looks down upon the riches and poverty—the happiness and misery of nearly two millions of immortal souls.

I pass over the pleasure and the newness of enjoyment, with which I looked upon the wonders of London, after my letters of introduction had been delivered, and my check had been honored by my banker. It was to me a kind of epoch, when I first saw the *pave* of Regent-street Quadrant, and when I walked up Great Russell-street to Drury Lane Theatre.—The inquiries I had made among my friends for Graham, however, had all proved nearly ineffectual. He had brought introductory letters to some of them, and was known as a lounger at the New-England Coffee-Honse, previous to his leaving for the Continent.

I was one day returning to my Hotel, after a visit to the famous Abbey of Westminster, when the thought struck me that I would return on the river. I accordingly chartered a small boat near Westminster-Stairs, requesting to be "set down" at Waterloo Bridge. Thro' the dullness of my Gondolier, who seemed a half-intoxicated, song-singing varlet I was taken even past Blackfriars, and left at the foot of an obscure lane, leading into Thames-street, whose lamps, already lighted, were twinkling in the distance. The first large and heavy drops of an approaching thunder shower incited me to haste; and the vived flashes of lightning that ever and anon darted athwart the gloom, were "spurs to prick the sides of my intent." I hurried on; but the storm had already burst above me; and in a moment of hesitation, I paused and knocked at the low door of an obscure and dingy dwelling, whence the only light issued that I had witnessed, since I left my tuneful Arion of the Thames. It was opened by a bloated, fierce looking female, who in a gruff voice, asked me what I wanted? A loud peal of thunder drowned my reply. I pointed without; and the action seemed to content her. She marshalled me into a low back-room, requesting me to step lightly as I entered. I followed her on tip-toe, and seated myself on a broken bench, by the dying embers of a flickering fire.

The apartment presented a cheerless picture of poverty and dosolation. One or two mutilated chairs stood near a scantily-furnished table in the center of the room. In one corner, on a low mat, lay a poor emaciated form, apparently groaning in a troubled sleep. I drew near, and as the woman re-entered with a lamp, I was struck with astonishment. The face was pale but interesting; the eye-lids were of a dark purple, and the cheek hollow. Pressing his lips as if to nerve him to some imaginary conflict, he opened his eye full upon me, as the light shone over his lowly pallet. Never shall I forget that look! The blood rushed rapidly to his high forehead—it retreated again to his heart and left him deadly pale. He reached forth his hand, and in faultering accents, pronounced my name. I looked for a moment in doubtful recognition; it was but for a moment: he pronounced the name of *Everard Graham*. My head grew dizzy—my sight failed me, and I was insensible.

When I recovered, my once high-souled and honorable friend was a lifeless corpse before me. The struggle had been too powerful for him to endure, and life had ceased in its mighty influence. I made inquiries of the unseemly being under whose roof I had taken shelter; and learned that he had for the past two months, been an inmate of her miserable dwelling. His last half crown had been paid her the day before; and there remained no effects to compensate her for her attentions, if he had lived longer.—There was only a packet in his hat she said; and that she had made him a solemn promise to take to the London Post Office. She took down the hat, and handed me the packet. It was sealed with black, and bore a direction, with a line to the overseer of the London Post Office, requesting it to be sent to America. Finding my efforts ineffectual to persuade the woman that the packet bore my name, I purchased it from her at the price of a guinea; and leaving her a sufficient sum to defray the funeral obsequies of Graham, and promising to call early the next day, I departed on the cessation of the storm.

On reaching my Hotel, I dismissed my valet from my room, and throwing myself on a sofa, I opened the packet, and devoured its contents. It was smoky and mutilated; but I overcame the interlineations, and read as follows:—

"LONDON, October 18—.

"To you, my dearly cherished friend, now that all hope of seeing you has passed away forever, may I now confide the secrets of the two last years of my awful life. I shudder to look back upon them; but there is no alternative. If this faintly written record should ever reach you, let it be to you the beacon of a mighty warning. I am dying in a foreign land surrounded by many to whom I might apply for relief, were I not a midnight murderer, shunning the day, and an irreclaimable sot. The weight of my crimes has recoiled back upon my heart, with a keen and undying retribution. I have sown the winds of intemperance and unbelief—I am reaping the whirlwinds of unutterable monition. The fires of agonizing remorse are burning in my blood; the monitory voice of a struggling conscience is thundering in my ears, and I experience the enkindled pangs of a mental HELL. Oh, God! with what direful punishment have my iniquities overwhelmed me! But I must on.

You know the secret of my early love You know the embarkation of Emilie Barton for England, and that I follow her soon. Oh, that I could describe to you the Eden of happiness that dawned upon me the first summer I spent in England. We were married; and time went by with his wings glittering in the pearls of hope, and his brow clothed in sunshine. We made a delightful tour on the Continent, and returned with joyful hearts to our metropolitan home; and a lovely daughter was at last the pledge of our affection. But in an evil hour, I surrendered myself to the demon of Drunkenness, and he bound my bosom in fetters of iron. I became the frequenter of the HELLS, in St. James'; a tippler of Johnson's spirits, at the Surry Theatre, and a stranger to my home. I wasted all my patrimony, and the splendid estate of my kind Emilie, in one short week, at the gaming-table. I reviled the scriptures in her presence; I neglected our darling child;—in short, I became a madman.

I returned home one night and found the Bailiffs at my threshold. Our mansion in town was sold, and we rented a pleasant cottage in Hampsted. Here, if I would not have been more remorseless than the grave, I should have paused upon my dark career. But I was too much depraved. I became more and more estranged from the angel of my youth; I repulsed her overflowing affection, and saw her fading away under the influence of my cruelty.—She had renounced fashionable life for my sake and it had been our intention to return to America, whither her parents had already gone, expecting us soon to follow.

Let me be brief. As I opened, one moonlit evening, the little gate, that led up to our Hampstead residence I saw my Emilie leaning upon the shoulder of a young man, apparently weeping. A hellish suspicion that she had dishonored me, rushed upon my brain; and stealthily approaching, I drew a stiletto from my bosom and stabbed her to the heart. She turned and fixed upon me a look of alternate surprise, reproach and forgiveness—shrieked, and fell lifeless at my feet.——It was her BROTHER.

I cannot long proceed. Since that fatal hour I have been scorched with the lightnings of reproachful thought; I have been a scathed and skulking fugitive in the house of a miserable fish-woman. I have quaffed deeply of the delirious cup of intoxication; I have found its dregs to be gall and wormwood. My health is wasted—my hopes are dead;—and the earth seems yawning to clasp me to its icy bosom. Would that I were dead! Would to God, that I could find that annihilation in which I once believed, but for which I have long ceased to hope!—Twice have I swallawed poison; the potent drug has lain harmless within me: and God still bids me live and suffer. My wife is buried in a quiet church-yard at Hampstead; and my weakness has at last prevented me from indulging the mournful office of weeping at midnight over her peaceful grave. My child still lives; and is the fair and sunny image of her sainted mother. If she ever visits America, and this should reach you, do not—oh! DO not acquaint her with the unhappy fate of her parents; of that father who was a wretch,—of that spotless mother who loved me 'not wisely but TOO WELL.' I can——" * * *

Here the Mss. ended. I give it to the reader as I received it. The next day the remains of Graham were interred in the Potter's Field of one of the Alms-houses, in Kingsland Road.

The little daughter of my lost friend, is with the parents of her mother, in America. She is a counterfeit of her that bore her;—and like her mother in her youth, beloved by all, and caressed with enthusiasm. She is the only light thrown upon the sombre history of her mother's sorrow, and her father's guilt.

POLITICAL.

We publish an extract from the last letter of Mr. Chilton to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he gives his reasons for leaving the Jackson party. Mr. Chilton is a minister of the Baptist denomination, and not being *interested* in the preservation of a party that has deserted the *principles* with which it started, he ventures to express his own opinions. For this independence he has been denounced by the Telegraph, and by the pensioned editors throughout the Union, so determined are Jacksonians to trample over the individual that dares disengage himself from the trammels of party.

Mr. C. after alluding to the scurrilous attacks upon him, and after appealing to those who know him from the sincerity of his declarations, proceeds thus:—

"I had been led to believe that the election of Genoral Jackson to the Presidency would be a public blessing, inasmuch as I supposed he would act up to the solemn pledges he has made, and comply with the wishes of his friends in producing a salutary reform in the administration of the Government.

It is with pain & mortification that I have witnessed the course pursued in many removals from office; but still I hoped to see the expenses of the Government retrenched, and that his administration would be the most economical one known in this country.

At this session, I felt myself called upon to investigate the various items of expenditure of the *preceding* and *present* administration: and, though my feelings and the prejudices were strongly on the side of the latter, I was constrained to admit that the promised reform was not such as I had anticipated.

As my consistency, and my all, are at stake, I exhibit the following brief statement of the expenditures of the Government during the *four* years of Mr. Adams' administration, and a comparison with those of the *first* year of the *present* administration, as an ample justification for my course I am persuaded that a glance at the statement will satisfy any one, who looks with greater concern upon TRUTH and the good of his country, than upon "PARTY."

In the year 1825, on the 4th of March Mr. Adams was inducted into office.—The total expenditure for that year was $23,585,804.

Paid of the Public Debt	12,095,344
Making the expenditure for 1825,	$11,490,460
After deducting the amount paid for the extinguishment of said debt.	
The expenditure in 1826, was	$24,103,298
From this deduct amount of debt paid,	11,041,082
The expenditure will be	$13,062,216
In 1827, the total amount disbursed was	$22,656,764
Payment on account of Public Debt, which is to be credited,	$10,003,668
Payment of awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent,	398,646
Making a total to be deducted,	$10,402,315
And exhibiting the current expenses of the year,	$12,264,448
In the year 1828, which was the last, and doubtless the most painful of Mr. Adams' administration, the total expenses were	$25,485,315
Of this sum was paid for the reduction of the public debt,	$12,163,315
Also under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent,	$790,069

These sums, being as before deducted from the gross amount drawn from the Treasury, will exhibit an expenditure for the mere purpose of sustaining the Government, of $12,531,806

I will now proceed to show the progress of *retrenchment* and reform, about which myself and many others have long been clamorous, by exhibiting an *official*

statement the expenditures of the year 1829, *since* the commencement of the hue and cry relative to retrenchment.

In 1829, there was disbured the sum of	$26,164,595
Of this amount there was paid toward the public debt, the sum of	$12,404,605
Under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent,	1,996

These sums being deducted from the amount drawn from the Treasury, and expended, will leave the nett expenditure for the year 1827 at $13,758,592

Thus it will appear that the expenditures of the first year of the administration of General Jackson exceed those of the first year of his predecessor, $2,268, 132 81, and those of every other year, between 700,000, and *one million and a half* of dollars.

In the single item of expenditure for *Foreign* Missions, according to the appropriations of *this* year, there will be an excess of $65,500 over that of the last year of Mr. Adams' administration —to wit:

For Foreign Missions in 1830,	$184,500
For contingent expenses of the same	30,000
	$214,500

Deduct from this the amount appropriated to cover a similar expenditure due for the year 1828, $149,000

It will then be perceived that the excess will be in the year 1830, over that of 1828, the sum of "*sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars.*"

I now compare the appropriations made for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives while Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House, with those since made:

In 1822, they were	$45,000
In 1823,	40,000
In 1824,	60,000
In the year 1829, we find them	$106,000
In the year 1830,	135,000

making the difference of more than *two* to *one*, between *this* and the former administration.

I must also remark, that in the year 1826, the pay to Revolutionary pensioners exceeded by $400,000 the amount at present allowed; and that in addition to these, other disbursements were made on account of treaties with the Creek and other Indian tribes. There was also embraced in the estimate of that year, the sum of $91,000 toward the public buildings in Washington.

From the foregoing examination, and a variety of corresponding facts, my mind was perfectly satisfied, that instead of retrenching the expenditures of the Government, they were increased!! And when the work of increasing them is to end, I acknowledge that I am too little skilled in the *oscillations* of the times to pretend to say.

It is also true, that the President has recommended an increase of the pay of foreign Ministers *who now receive an outfit of* $9000 *and a salary of* $9000 *per ann.* Calls have been made upon some of the Departments, with a view to ascertain and *discharge* those who might be considered sinecures in office. But *none* are found, while more are called for.

Discovering that I had been most egregiously mistaken in attributing all the errors of the government to the *former* & anticipating a *thorough* correction of them under the *present* administration, in which calculation I have been wholly disappointed and deceived, can it be a matter of surprise that I should abandon its support, further than conscience may lead me and pursue a course which the love of truth, and the great interests of my country most imperiously demand?

I never can stoop to practise or countenance deception. As a member of Congress, *I* am sworn to do my duty, and that duty *I* will endeavour to perform regardless of consequences. My motives were sincere, and my object the public good. I sought no honor—I coveted no political distinction. *I* came here to serve the people; and, as *I* thought, to advance their interests. I was deceived but the deception was discovered; and *I* now protest against being used as an instrument longer to fan the flame of expectation among the people.

As my motives and character are now fairly spread before my countrymen, who I am satisfied, will judge of me according to the principles of justice, without being misguided by party rancor or prejudice, I cheerfully come to a close with a few additional remarks upon one other subject.

The present doctrine that *political friends* are to be *rewarded*, and *political enemies punished*, it is a doctrine evidently dangerous to liberty, as it tends to destroy every thing in the shape of either freedom of opinion or action. The present, is the first era in a free country, in which history could justly record that a *free man* was either to be *persecuted* or *punished* for opinion's sake, while continuing to regard his country, its constitution, and its laws, each of which promise, and guarantee to him his freedom and his safety. At such a doctrine, I hope in God my heart may ever revolt, while it continues to act at all. Shall there be superadded to this, an indiscriminate ravage, and destruction of character, by the means of men, who *more guilty* themselves, arraign those whom they would wish considered so! Such a course would be so cruel, so useless, and I may add, so unprecedented, that every honest man must recoil at the idea.

With these evidences before me, of what I consider palpable error at the outset, and of that extravagance which I did suppose would have been most certainly avoided under *this* administration, and which, by every sacred consideration which either the implied pledges of the executive or the express declaration of his *supporters* could create. I ask is it strange that I should be disgusted? My conscience approves the course which I have pursued, and I am satisfied that I have not only maintained my individual independence, but I have stood forth in the cause of the people, whose interests and happiness I am determined to support to the humble extent of my ability, while engaged in their service, and enjoying their confidence.

I fear not the censure, nor do *I* seek the applause of the vile, or the worthless. None can appreciate my conduct, except those who know my motives, and by the virtuous and the honorable they will be understood and respected.

I trust that I may be called on to answer no more as the duty is painful. If I am to be sacrificed for being the friend of Mr. Clay, let it be so—I would rather *sink* for such a man, than to *rise* with any of the Catalines of the day.

Respectfully, yours,
THOMAS CHILTON.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

Saturday, March 27.—*House.*—Mr. McDuffie's resolution to reduce the pay of members to $2 a day after 120 days of the first, or 90 days of the 2d session, was taken up. Mr. Coulter commenced a speech in opposition to the measure.

March 29—*Senate*—Mr. Sprague presented petitions from Winthrop, Bluehill, Castine, Bucksport, North Yarmouth and Edgecomb, Me, that the Southern Indians may be protected in the enjoyment of their property, their laws and customs. Mr. Holmes presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, for the payment of the claims of Massachusetts for Military services in the late war.

House—Mr. Evans presented a memorial and resolutions of the Legislature of Maine for the payment of the Massachusetts Claim. Mr. Coulter concluded his speech in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's resolution. Mr. E Everett offered an amendment, that the first session of each Congress commence on the first Monday in November, and be limited to 4 months. Mr. Stanberry warmly opposed the resolution, and objected to the amendment. Mr. McDuffie replied in defence of the resolution, and Mr. Scott followed against it. The bill for a national road from Buffalo to New Orleans, was taken up, and Mr. A. H. Shepard spoke at length in support of it, and Mr. Polk followed on the other side.

March 31—*Senate*—A bill to increase the Salaries of several District Judges was discussed and amended. [It increases the salary of the District Judge of Maine to $1800.]

House—Mr. McDuffie's resolution to reduce the pay of members to $2 a day after 120 days of the 1st, or 90 days of the 2d session, was taken up. Mr. Smyth of Va. opposed the resolution, and proposed as a substitute that the House meet daily at 10 o'clock and sit till half past 4. Mr. Speight was in favor of the resolution, contending that at the rate the House went on they would not adjourn till the first of August.—Mr. Chilton called for the previous question, and the resolution was rejected, 61 to 122.

April 1—*Senate*—Mr. Holmes presented memorials from Buxton and Freeport, and Mr. Sprague from Kennebec, in favor of the Southern Indians. A bill to extinguish the Indian title in Indiana was taken up, and a provision prohibiting presents or bribes being given to the chiefs was rejected, 19 to 24.

House—Messrs. Coke, Monell, Angell, Storrs, of N. Y., and Bouldin spoke in opposition to the Buffalo and New Orleans road, and Messrs. Irwin, of Pa., W. B. Sheperd, and Ramsay replied.

April 2—*Senate*—Mr. Sprague presented a memorial from Bath, asking protection for the Southern Indians. A large number of private and other bills were discussed and acted upon.

House—Mr. Taylor reported a resolution for a list of the patents taken out since the establishment of the Patent office, which was agreed to. After considerable debate, it was voted to set apart every 2d Thursday for legislation on the affairs of the District of Columbia. The Speaker laid before the House certain information asked for as to alledged intruders on Cherokee lands.

POPE'S WILLOW.—The first weeping willow in England was planted by Alexander Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket, ready to bud, he planted it in his garden, and it soon became a fine figtree. From his stock, all the weeping willows in England and America originated.—*Salem Gazette.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

We are called upon to record one of the most atrocious murders that has ever disgraced the page of the history of this country, which was perpetrated in Salem, Mass. on Tuesday night last, on the person of Joseph White, Esq. a respectable and wealthy citizen of that place, upwards of eighty years old. He was found dead in his bed in the morning with about a dozen stabs in his body. Twenty-five hundred dollars are offered for the detection of the murderer, one thousand by the heirs of the deceased, five hundred by the Selectmen of Salem, and one thousand by the Governor of Massachusetts.—The murder was discovered a little before six o'clock in the morning, by a young man who resided in the family. On going down stairs, being the first person up, he perceived one of the windows open in the back part of the house, and supposing it had been entered by thieves, proceeded to Mr. White's chamber to acquaint him with the circumstances, when he found him dead and enveloped in blood. Only one other person, a female domestic, slept in that house that night, and their apartments being distant from the scene of the murder, and from the rooms which the assassin entered and passed through in his way, they heard nothing of his movements. It is supposed he entered the back window from the garden, by means of a piece of plank, which was found standing against the house under the window, in the morning. After entering this lower back room the assassin is supposed to have proceeded thro' the large entry, and up the front stairs to the old gentleman's bed chamber. Marks of blood were left upon the latches of the doors.—We transcribe from the Salem Gazette, the following particulars of the examination of the body of Mr. White:—

"After dissecting off the scalp, a fracture of the scull bone was discovered, commencing about one inch behind and above the projection of bone called the zygomatic process, and extending in an oval form so as to comprise within its limits an oval portion of the left temporal and left parietal bone, the largest diameter of which was 3 1-2 inches and the shortest 1 3-4 inches. This portion of bone was depressed below the level of the surrounding skull and was somewhat loose and moveable. From the back part of this oval fracture, extended a fracture which reached to the top of the occipital or hindmost bone of the skull and to the sagittal suture or middle line of the skull. There was also a fracture extending from the oval fracture downwards towards the bones of the face.—These last mentioned fractures gaped open about the tenth of an inch.

There was a puffiness about the skin of the neck, arising from air which had escaped into the cellular membrane beneath the skin. On dissecting back the skin and muscles from the breast bone and ribs of the left side, the upper edge of the sixth rib was found indented with a cut extending 1-4 of an inch into its substance, by which a fragment or chip of bone was removed, and the entire rib fractured. The 6th and 7th ribs were depressed for about 4 inches from their sternal extremities. The 5th and 7th ribs were likewise fractured. The fractures of the ribs were in the following manner: The 5th rib was broken within an inch of its sternal extremity, (that is to say, the part of the rib next to the breast bone:) the 6th was broken about 3 inches from the breast bone, and the 7th about 4 1-2 or 5 inches from the same bone. On removing the breast bone, the celullar membrane beneath it, called the mediastinum, and the celullar membrane over the left lung was slightly emphysematous, or puffed out with air. There was considerable adhesion of both lungs from ancient disease.—There were several perforations in the diaphragm, one of an evident semilunar form.—On examining the heart there were found at its apex 2 wounds, one of a triangular shape, and the other of the shape of an italic *f*. Also a little nearer the base of the heart were two long slits. Of the cuts or perforations at the apex, one was 1-2 an inch and the other 3-4 inche in the longest direction; and of the slits, one was two inches and the other 1 1-2 inches long.—The slits were found connected with the perforations and were evidently produced by the same blows. There were also at the base of the heart, near the great vessels, three other perforations. On examining the heart internally, it was found that none of the wounds had penetrated the cavities of the heart or great bloodvessels leading from that organ. The wounds discovered at the apex and slitting up the substance of the organ were placed in that part which strikes against the ribs in the act of contraction or pulsation. The posterior and inferior portion of the left lung was likewise perforated in several places, but owing to the adhesions before mentioned, examination was difficult. On viewing the skin externally there were two groups or collections of wounds.—The upper wound of the first group was situated 2 1-2 inches horizontally backward from the left pap; the lower one 2 1-2 inches horizontally backward from the left pap; the lower one 2 1-2 inches downward from the upper one and the same distance from the pap. Between these two, and a little to the outside or behind them, were four other wounds. All of these six wounds gaped about 1-4 of an inch, and were all 1-2 an inch in the longest direction. Six inches from the pap towards the back, was another group of wounds, 7 in number, not gaping as widely as the former, and varying from 4-2 to 3-4 of an inch in the longest direction."

The editor of the federal paper printed at Paris, in this County, is out upon Gov. Hunton and his Council, in his last genuine, because they have appointed Thomas Clark, Esq. of Paris, Register of Probate, for this County. Now as there is always a reason for every thing, we are rather inclined to think this Federal Editor has been disappointed. They are up to things in Paris. Perhaps after the decease of Mr. Webster, the Hon. Judge of Probate thought it best to appoint some person to act as Register pro tem until the Governor and Council should appoint another, and that the Editor of the Jeffersonian was the person appointed by the Hon. Judge, and that he had just entered upon the duties of that office, when he received marching orders.—We call it a federal paper because it has been edited by a federalist—a person who has always been a rank Hartford Convention Federalist. But perhaps he found the guilt of Federalism lying so hard upon his conscience that he has obtained absolution for his sin, & has come out "an original democrat, dyed in the wool."—The person who writes for that paper at the present time, was one of those exclusive democratic members of our Legislature during its late session, who used every exertion to stop the wheels of Government, and was Secretary of the Jackson Convention that nominated Judge Smith as a candidate for next Governor. "Oh! the Republicanism of Jacksonism. Wh————ew."

According to the returns from 232 towns, the votes for Governor of Mass. are 26,6334 for Lincoln, 12,578 for Morton. Seventy towns remain to be heard from.

The election in Connecticut has resulted favorable to correct principles and far from flattering to the followers of Gen. Jackson.

[Original.]

WATERFORD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

On the day set apart by the Governor and Council for the Annual State Fast, (April 8, 1830.) the Rev. JOHN A DOUGLASS, Minister of the Congregational Society, or First Parish in Waterford, delivered to a full auditory at his Meeting-House, a discourse on the subject of Temperance. He had during the past winter, at the earnest solicitations of many respectable citizens of the town, read to such persons as felt interested upon the subject and disposed to attend, a series of printed sermons, essays, &c. upon the same subject with an ostensibly good effect, and this discourse was written and delivered as preparatory to the measures which followed.

After the public religious exercises were over a large and respectable number of individuals convened in the Meeting-House for the purpose of establishing and organizing a Town Temperance Society, on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits.

Dr. Leander Gage was appointed Chairman, and Mr. William W. Stone Secretary.

The following Constitution was then read and with unanimity adopted:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the *Waterford Temperance Society*, Auxiliary to the Oxford County Temperance Society.

ART. 2. Any person subscribing this Constitution shall be a Member of this Society.

ART. 3. The Members of this Society, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors is, for persons in health, not only unnecessary but hurtful; that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetite and habits; and that while it continues, the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, do therefore agree that we will abstain from the internal use of distilled spirits, excepting as a medicine in case of bodily infirmity;—that we will not allow the use of them in our families nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment; and that, in all suitable ways, we will discountenance the use of them in the community.

ART. 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President and Secretary, to be chosen at each annual meeting of the society and who shall perform the duties customarily assigned to such officers.

ART. 5. The officers of this Society, in their acsociated capacity, shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry into effect all votes and orders of the Society; to devise and recommend the best means for accomplishing its benevolent designs and, in general, to perform all other duties, in accordance with the principles of the constitution, which they shall deem necessary for promoting habits of temperance to the greatest extent. They shall make an annual report to the Society, of their proceedings, and through the Secretary shall transmit annually to the Parent Society, an account of the state, measures and success of the Auxiliary.

ART. 6. The Society shall meet annually on the day of the Public State Fast, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Executive Committee.

ART. 7. Any Member of this Society may withdraw his membership at pleasure, first handing his request in writing to the Secretary.

ART. 8. If any Member of this Society shall violate the third article of this Constitution he shall be admonished by some one or more of the Executive Committee, and if afterwards he shall persist in such violation, his name shall be eraced from the List of Members, by a vote of the Society.

After adopting the foregoing Constitution 46 Males and 25 Females signified their desire of having their names attached to it and of associating as Member. Since the 8th instant 24 individuals of both sexes have entered their names upon the List of Members, making in all a Catalogue of 95 members; and it is expected from present appearances that many more will join.

It is now contemplated by the Ladies in Waterford to form a separate Society to be denominated the Waterford Female Temperance Society, and measures are now being pursued for this object.—When it shall be accomplished an account shall be communicated.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

Doctor LEANDER GAGE, was chosen *President.*

Deac. WM. WARREN, *Vice President*, and Mr. WM. W. STONE, *Secretary.*

The following Gentlemen, residing in the different School-Districts in town, were chosen a Committee to invite individuals to become members of the Association, viz. William Warren, Jun. Theodore Stone Moses H. Treadwell, Abel Houghton, Thomas W. Haskins, Edward Carleton, John Wilkins, Jun. and Moses Nurse.

Voted, That a Committee be chosen to present to the Rev. John A Douglass, the thanks of this Society for his Sermon this day delivered before the friends of temperance, in Waterford, and request of him a copy thereof for publication.

Chose Dr. L. Gage, Dea. W. Warren and Dea. W. H. Treadwell, to be that Committee.

After the above proceedings were had the meeting was dissolved and the assembly in cheerfulness separated.

On no similar occasion we presume has there been expressed more agreement of opinion or cordiality of feeling. Every person present, those who wished well to the cause but could not, from scruples of conscience, be active in the plan, and even those who have heretofore been strenuous opposers of the institution of such societies, discarded their prejudices, approved the design and readily acquiesced in all the measures adopted. In a word no one seemed to go away dissatisfied.

The following is copied from the Bulletin Board in the News Room.—[Boston Patriot.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—We have before reported the loss of sloop William, Swain, of Nantucket. at Sandy Bay, and the rescue of Mrs. Haden, when life was almost extinct; and we now give the following particulars obtained from Capt. Swain, in a conversation this morning. He states, that finding himself embayed in the late gale, with the main sail torn in pieces and that it was impossible to escape being driven on shore, he had no alternative but to run her on shore for the better chance of saving the lives of those on board. As soon as she struck, the sea rolled over her, and each sought his own safety on the beach. Capt. S. was the last who remained on deck, and then sprang to the cabin to make an effort to safe Mrs. Haden, who was in a birth in a state room; but no sooner had he reached the cabin floor, than a sea knocked off the skylight hatch, and the water poured down so rapidly that he was obliged to seek his own safety by an immediate retreat to the deck, and thence with difficulty to the shore, abandoning Mrs. H. to her fate The sloop quickly beat out her bottom up to the wales, and the cargo floated to the shore.

As soon as the tide had ebbed sufficiently, the crew boarded the wreck to save what effects they could; but Capt. S. first ordered them to get out the corpse of Mrs. H. as all thought she must have perished; but on reaching the quarter deck, they heard groans.—A faint hope of saving her life now animated each one, and they forthwith began cutting a hole through the deck;—but on getting to the ceiling, and fearing an accidental blow from the axe might extinguish what little of life remained, they desisted, and the tide by this time having partly ebbed from the cabin, they deseended through the skylight and took thence to the deck the cold and senseless body of Mrs. H. who had remained in that perilous situation nearly three hours. She was taken to a neighboring house; medical assistance was promptly obtained, and her restoration effeeted. The bed and birth board on which she lay were buoyed up by the water, so that she was pressed close to the ceiling of the cabin, and how it was possible for her to survive in that situation for such a length of time, with the sea continually overflowing the wreck, must excite the astonishment and wonder of all. Mrs. Haden is a respectable lady of Nantucket, 64 years of age, and was coming to this city on a visit to

her daughter. She arrived here this morning quite recovered.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at N. York from Havre has brought Paris dates to the 10th and London to the 12th March.

A Paris paper of the 7th says, that the true object of the expedition to Algiers, is to re-establish the order of Maltz, under the name of the *Knights* of the Mediterranean. "This news," adds the journal, "comes to us from such authority that we cannot look upon the project as a mere imagination. It is, besides, a consequence of the aristocratical ideas of M. de Polignac. This minister flatters himself that the King will be proud of attaching to his name the restoration of an order of Christian knighthood."

Before taking Algiers, it seems that the French are busy in determining not only what they will do with it, but what name they will give the new conquest. Algiers, it is said, will receive the name of Carlopolis. One of the papers recommends that France should take the place (no easy affair) before it undertakes to bestow a name upon it.

The London dates in the Havre papers are of the 8th. On that day Prince Leopold, accompanied by Lord Aberdeen, had an audience with his Majesty. "The object of this visit of the new King of Greece was to take leave of George IV."

The De Rham has made one of the quickest passages across the Atlantic ever known. This ship having head winds in the British Channel, put into Torbay, left that place on the 21st of March, passed the Lizard on the 25th, and arrived here on the morning of the 10th inst. Thus having crossed the Atlantic in *fifteen days*. We understand she had a fair breeze the whole time, and carried her topgallant sails till she reached George's Bank.

[From the Baltimore American.]

CHILI.—The ship Lafayette, Harvie, arrived at this port yesterday from Valparaiso, whence she sailed on the 10th January. We are indebted to the kindness of a friend in Valparaiso, for a file of the MERCURIO of that place, to the 9th January, inclusive.

It appears that the country was in quite an unsettled state. The following remarks are contained in the paper of the latest date: "The critical state in which all mercantile transactions and speculations are at present, is very alarming. Nobody now considers his fortune secure, for at each step he hears rumors of war and desolation. The bonds which have united us in a well organized society and which constituted the glory of Chili, have been found to be only imaginary. The Chilian flag has been treated with the same contempt that it received in the times of disorder and of crimes. Unfortunate Chili! who is the author of all your misfortunes?

"We believe the day is not far distant when we shall have to go, (as a celebrated American Minister in Buenos Ayers was obliged to do) and inquire, "who governs us?"

FIRE.—On Tuesday night of last week, between the hours of ten and eleven, the Meeting-House belonging to the First Parish (Rev. Mr. POMROY'S,) in this town, was discovered to be on fire. When first discovered, the fire was bursting from a window in the south-east corner of the house, and in a short time the whole building was wrapt in flames. A strong northerly wind was blowing at the time, and all efforts to save the house were in vain, and in the course of an hour, the whole was a desolate pile of ruins. The aid of our citizens was withdrawn to protect the neighboring building, which would have been inevitably consumed, had the Engines not been put in immediate requisition. The new organ lately put up in the house, could not be removed, as the fire originated in that part of the building where it was placed, and, we are sorry to say, was entirely consumed.

There had been no fire in the house after the Sabbath. The sexton had left the house safe at six o'clock that afternoon, and locked the inner doors; and the fire was found by those who first reached the house, to be bursting from the stair-case leading to the gallery, or from a wood closet under the stairs.—There can be no reasonable doubt that it was the *work of an Incendiary*. The whole loss may be estimated at from seven to nine thousand dollars; of which only three hundred were insured. Where the conflagration would have ended, had it not been a damp evening, we could not easily say; as from the violence of the wind and the elevation of the ground on which the meeting-house stood, the most thickly settled parts of the town were literally covered with a shower of fire.—*Bangor Rigister.*

A letter from Washington says:—"I learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that the Hon. Mr. Kincaid a member from Kentucky, has abandoned the Jackson party and turned to the great favorite of the West. From what I can learn, the same letter says, Mr. Clay is advancing rapidly, and there is now a bright prospect that he will triumph over his calumniators. Mr. Shepard, a Jackson member from N. Carolina, the other day on the floor of the House, declared, that he considered the stale charge of "bargain and sale" as a mere political humbug that had answered its purpose, and that it was high time it was cast among "those thing that are lost upon earth." I give his sentiments though perhaps not in his very words."

TREASURY NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that the six per cent stock, created in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, amounting in the whole too six millions four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventeen cents, will be paid on the first day of July next, to the proprietors thereof. No transfers of the stock, from the books of the Treasury, of any Loan Office, will be allowed after the first day of June next.

CANADA ROAD.—The Agents of the State for making the road from Kennebec to the Canada line, in the direction of the Chaudiere river and the city of Quebec, in a late report to the Legislature, state that the two townships of land granted by the State of Massachusetts for the completion of this road, were sold for the sum $4,187 60;—and the land appropriated by Maine produced $5,000. They have completed the road with the exception of nine miles of road which remains to be made. The sum remaining of the appropriation is $1,331. The Agents were of opinion that a further appropriation of $4,508 would be necessary.

SAM PATCH FOUND.—The body of this bold but unfortunate adventurer was found on the 17th in the river, about six miles below Rochester. It was known to be his by the black handkerchief about his waist and other marks.

The Legislature of Lower Canada has appropriated $30,000 to promote education. An account of all the liberal appropriations of this Legislature for public purposes would be interesting.

The Argus taunts us for mistaking in our *guess* concerning the Eastport Collectorship. We are not half so much disappointed as Mr. Ripley is. We had good authority for saying President Jackson *promised* to nominate him; and we had a right to infer from that promise, that he would be nominated. Mr. Ripley expected the nomination, and is egregiously, bitterly disappointed. It was no small inducement that led him to resign his seat in Congress, when *leave of absence* could have been obtained, if indisposition was all that influenced him. Circumstances force us to believe, and authority from Washington, that can be relied on, prove to us, that it was the determination of the Executive to nominate him; but this resolve was changed, because it is not the President who guides the State, but individuals in the Cabinet.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The nomination of Leonard Jarvis as Collector of Eastport, and of Albert Smith as marshal of the district of Maine have been confirmed by the Senate.—This leaves not a single U. S. office in the State in the hands of a man who opposed Jackson's elevation, excepting post offices; and there are but few of these, of any considerable value, which the Jacksonites have not seized. This is *Republicanism*, we are told—thus names are perverted—we have seen a great knave under a broad brim—nay it is an easy matter to write the word '*saint*' on the forehead of the vilest reprobate.

Kennebec Journal.

STATE OF MAINE.
HEAD QUARTERS,
Portland, April 2, 1830.

GENERAL ORDER:

SAMUEL G. LADD, Esquire, of Hallowell, has been duly appointed and commissioned by the Governor and Council, Adjutant General of the State, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON, Governor and Commander in Chief.

ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.—It is well known that a French expedition had been sent from the Mauritius to form a new establishment on the island of Madagascar; and that its first operations were successful. More recent accounts assert that in an attack on Foul Point, it had been defeated with the loss of 30 killed, including the Commandant of the French settlement at St. Marie.

Salem Gazette.

The New York papers announce the death of Mr. West, our newly appointed Consul in Peru, at Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th February.

James Thompson, a foreigner, has been arrested at Eastport, charged with killing John Brown, a colored man.

It is stated that the Legislature of Louisiana have passed a law to prevent *conversation* on the subject of slavery, in that State!

A VETERAN.—The Gardiner Chronicle, in noticing the recent annual election of town officers in that town, remarks—"It is worthy of note that Maj. Gay was on Monday re-chosen Town Clerk, for the *thirty-eighth* time, having filled that station ever since the town of Gardiner was incorporated, which was in 1803; and for 11 years prior he was Clerk of the town of Pittston of which town Gardiner was, before its separate incorporation, a component part. Maj. Gay has also been Postmaster of Gardiner about 21 years."

MARRIED,

In North Yarmouth, Mr. Henry A. Jones to Miss Eliza L. Chase.

In Wiscasset, Hon. Abiel Wood to Miss Lydia Theobald.

In Saco, Mr. Joseph H. Berry to Mrs. Mary Foss.

In South Berwick, Mr. Scamman Chadbourn to Miss Polly Hackley.

In Appleton, Mr. Wm. Sprague to Miss Eliza Ripley.

In Montville, Mr. Nathaniel Ripley to Mrs. Prudence Dyer.

DIED,

In Paris, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Abigail Shaw, aged 75.

In Greene, aged 63, Ammi R. Cutter, a physician of long practice and good standing

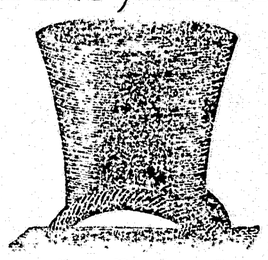
In Boston, James Alonzo, youngest child of Esther and James Owen, aged 21 months.

In Goshen, New York, Mr. John Garnet, aged 110.

Near Prince Fredericktown, Calvert Co. Md. a colored man named Basil, aged 114.

In New Sharon, Mrs Abigail Bradley aged 62, wife of Samuel Bradley, Esq.

HATS, HATS.



THE subscriber offers for sale at his Old Establishment in Norway Village, at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of HATS of every fashion and quality, as cheap as can be purchased in Portland for Cash, and warranted as good.

CONSISTING OF

Men's Black **NAPT HATS**, from $1,75 to $5,00, A large assortment of **DRAB HATS**—Men and Boy's **FELT HATS**, very cheap—Children's DRAB FELT HATS, and Low Crown Drab Felt Hats.

☞All persons indebted to the subscriber over one year's standing, are requested to settle the same by the last of May next, as he is in immediate want of money.

DANIEL YOUNG.

Norway Village, April 20, 1830. 43 6w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—MEXICO.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, and owners of the following lots and parts of lots of Lands situated in the Town of Mexico and County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me to collect for State, County, and Town taxes for the year 1829, and for deficiency of Highway taxes of the year 1828 in the respective sums as follows, viz:

	Range.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Taxes 1829.	Deficiency of Highway taxes 1828.
				$	cts.	$
A. Howland,	2	9	100	50	70	1,50
S. Small,	3	10	100	100	140	
Holmans,	4	5	75	50	70	
do	5	8	100	50	70	
do	7	9	100	25	35	
S. Small,	7	15	100	50	70	
Holman,	7	18	100	20	28	
S. Small,	8	8	50	15	21	
Holman,	8	16	100	30	42	
Hovey,	8	18	100	30	42	75
Holman,	4	18	100	175	74	
do	4	19	75	150	210	
do	5	19	100	150	210	
Unknown,	8	11	100	20		50
do	5	7	100	50		75
do	6	8	100	25		38
do	8	19	100	25		38

The subscriber will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the dwelling house of Peter Trask, in said town of Mexico, on Saturday the FOURTEENTH day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and necessary intervening expenses, if no person shall appear on or before said time to discharge said taxes & costs.

HUMPHREY M. EATON, Collector of Mexico for 1829

Mexico, April 12, 1830. 3w 43

DRAWN Ballots in Class No. 2, Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery.

5–28–19–52–27–57–50–42–1

NINTH CLASS.

57–13–1–2–60–17–9–15–56–42

THIRD CLASS.

8–17–46–19–31–60–52–21–48–18

TENTH CLASS.

18–3–42–17–36–34–25–32–46–52

In all of the above Barton sold several Prizes. Persons in want of Tickets can be accommodated either by letter (if post paid) or on personal application. As there is a Lottery which draws about every week, they can at all times have Tickets which will draw immediately.

ASA BARTON, AGENT.

Norway Village, April 16. 3 43

WHEREAS my wife, Mary, on the 18th of February 1829, left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me—this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting, since that date, will be paid by me.

JONATHAN HALL.

Norway, April 10. 1830. 3 42

WILLIAM GAINES,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Norway Village, where, by assiduity and style, he flatters himself he shall give general satisfaction. All work entrusted to his care is warranted to fit the customer, workmanship inferior to none in Maine, punctually delivered at the time specified, and prices of work unusually low.

N. B. He has made arrangements to receive the latest and most approved Fashions from New York and Boston, every six months.

☞Particular attention will be paid to Cutting Garments, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞All garments not made to fit may be returned and the money will be paid therefor.

Norway Village, April 19, 1830. 41

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors and owners of the following Shares in the Capital Stock in Rumford Bridge in the County of Oxford, that the following sums are due on each of the following shares, on the several Assessments committed to the subscriber to collect by the Directors of said Bridge. Dated May 11th, June 22, and October 3d, A. D. 1829, viz:

No. Shares.	Tax. $ cts.	No. Shares.	Tax. $ cts.
6	34,50	42	25,50
12	28,00	43	12,48
15	16.66	46	1,06
17	25,50	47	25,50
20	21,09	48	35,50
30	3,77	50	25,50
31	25,50	51	29,51
33	11,69	53	25,50
34	25,50	55	2,07
35	25,50	56	5,38
37	25,50	60	35,50
38 }	14,63	63	25,50
49 }		67	18,90
40	23,13	72	31,00

Unless said Assessments and all iniervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, the said shares will be sold at Public Vendue at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern of Solomon Crockett, in said Rumford, as will discharge the same.

P. C. VIRGIN, Treasurer.

April 14, 1830. 3w 43

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURY OFFICE,
PORTLAND, March 30, 1830.

WHEREAS, by an Act, entitled "An Act respecting the collection of Taxes on unimproved land not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation," passed the 29th day of January 1822, it is made the duty of the Treasurer of the State, that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall be lawfully assessed on any township or other tract of unimproved land in this State, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation, the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith advertise the same three weeks successively in the public newspaper of the Printer to the State, for the time being, and in one of the newspapers printed in the County where such land lies, if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper printed in the next adjoining County, if such newspaper there be, therein notifying all persons interested in such lands, that unless the amount of said taxes respectively, be paid into the Treasury of this State, in six months, then next, Warrants will issue from said Treasury to the Sheriff of the County where such land lies, requiring him to collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

Therefore in compliance with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I hereby give notice to the proprietors and all persons interested in the townships and other places hereinafter designated, that unless the taxes assessed on them respectively are paid into this Treasury in six months, they will be liable to the penalties and costs of collecting as aforesaid.

ELIAS THOMAS, Treasurer.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Bradley and Eastman's grant,	$6,10
Plantation No. 5, 2d Range,	8,05
Township D, to Gardiner,	5,86
Township E, to J. Cummings,	5,90
Plantation No. 1, letter A,	7,50
Plantation No. 2, letter A,	8,15
Plantation No. 2, 1st Range,	6,30
do do 3, 1st do	8,40
do do 4, 3d do	6,00
do do 5, 3d do	6,50
do do 2, 3d do	6,00
Plantation do 4, 4th do	6,60
do do 2, 2d do	6,60
do do 3, 2d do	8,75
do do 3, 3d do	6,00
do letter C. adjoining B,	9,50
do letter B,	7,35
do No. 5, 4th Range,	6,65
do No. 7,	6,30
Andover surplus, west.	3,15
Andover surplus, north,	3,43

ALL persons without distinction who are indebted to the subscriber, on the late firm of GLAZIER & Co. either by note or account, are respectfully requested that an immediate payment is most earnestly solicited, if they would save the expense of an attorney's fee.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, April 7. 3 42

N. B. In consequence of making new arrangements in business, the present Stock of English and Fancy Goods, will be sold for *much less than cost*, until the first day of may next.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, April 1, 1830.

Asa Barton, 8	Clarissa B. Carlton,
Sally W. Crockett,	Walter B. Drew,
Nathan Foster,	Elijah Hall,
Asa Holt,	Asa Noyes,
Oxford Observer,	Betsey Parsons,
Archelas Woodman,	

For WM. REED, *P. M.*

By Increase Robinson, *A. P. M.*

The following STANDARD MEDICINES have ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

TO THE

LADIES.

WHITE and SOUND Teeth are both an ornament and a blessing. The best security for their advantage is to be found in the use of the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

DENTIFRICE.

This elegant *Tooth Powder*, with a very little use, eradicates the *Scurvy* in the gums, and prevents the accumulation of *Tarter*, which not only blackens, but loosens the teeth, and accelerates their decay. The Dentifrice thus removes the prevailing causes of offensive breath, preserves the healthiness and floridness of the gums, and renders the teeth beautifully white. Price 50 cents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE

ITCH.

HOWEVER inveterate, in one hours application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid, as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in *one hours application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

☞Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

***Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

***A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. April 20. 43 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Weld, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the Bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829, and also for deficient highway tax for 1827, committed to the subscriber, Collector of said Weld for the years 1828 and 1829, in the sums respectfully set against said Lots, as follows, viz.

Names of persons when known.	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, town & county taxes for 1829.	Highway tax for 1827.
				$	$ cts.	$ cts
N. Quinte,	2	part of 11 & 12 west part	103	80	1,28	
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	14	22	
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	350	5,60	
		Taxes for 1828.				
N. Quinte,	2	part of 11 & 12 west part	103	150	135	3,15
Unknown,	2	12 part of 10	14	28	25	0,28
Unknown,	2	11 & 12	228	684	616	8,40

The lots or parts of lots named herein are the lots that contain the farm formerly owned by Jonathan Pratt.

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Thursday the 29th day of July next, so much of said lots of land will then be sold at Public Auction, at one of the clock, P. M. of said day, at the dwelling house of Freeman Ellis, Esq. in Weld, as will discharge the same. SOLOMON K. FOSTER, Collector of Weld for 1828 and 1829.

Weld, March 20, 1830. 3w 40

BLANKS & BOOKS.

AT the Oxford Bookstore, may at all times be had a general assortment of Blanks for towns, such as Town Clerk's Blanks for certificates of Publishment—Licences—Town order—Surveyors of Higways—Limits of Highway Districts, &c. Also, Lawyer's and Justice's Blanks and Dockets—Laws of Maine—Maine Justices' Assistant, *new edition*—Civil Officer—Town Officer, last edition.

ASA BARTON, *Agent.*

April 17. 3 43

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c.

Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman,) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

LAWS OF MAINE.

An act additional to an Act providing for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Judicial Courts in this State, to receive all fines, amercements, issues, forfeitures, and bills of costs arising or imposed to the use of the State by the Supreme Judicial Court or Courts of Common Pleas, and which shall be paid or tendered to the Clerks of said Courts by the persons, or bodies corporate against whom the same are awarded, their agents or attornies at any time before the issuing of a warrant of distress or other process to enforce the final order, sentence or judgment of the Court awarding the same—And said Clerks be, and hereby are authorized, and when demanded required to give receipts and discharges in behalf of the State for all sums of money paid to them for the causes aforesaid; and they shall enter such discharges of record; and within twenty days after the receiving of such moneys, shall pay over the same to the County Treasurer of their respective counties. And when any warrant of distress, or other process authorized by either of said Courts shall be necessary to enforce the execution of any order, sentence or judgment for, or in behalf of the State and for any of the causes aforesaid, the Clerk of the Courts shall issue and deliver the same to the Sheriff, or to such Coroner, or Constable as the Attorney General, or County Attorney shall direct, and shall enter of record the name of the officer and the time when the same was delivered to such officer.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the County Attornies for the State, in their respective counties from time to time to examine the Records of the Courts aforesaid, and to take all such measures as may be requisite to enforce and obtain payment to the County Treasurer of all such fines, amercements, issues, forfeitures and bills of costs as have accrued or shall accrue to the State—And said Attornies are hereby required to take due care to enforce upon Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables all the duties and obligations imposed upon them by the provisions of the third section of the Act to which this is additional, and shall from time to time move the Court, that the Sheriff and such other officers as aforesaid as shall appear by the records of Court, not to be discharged of any fine, forfeiture or bill of cost, which, it shall have become his duty to collect, or receive of the person or body corporate liable therefor, [illegible] moned and brought before such [illegible] to shew their discharge for any such fine, forfeiture or bill of cost, or to assign the cause why he or they have not received or have not paid the same, and for the purpose that the Court may order a suit or prosecution against such officers, as shall appear to be delinquent, or against such other persons or party as may be liable to pay the same.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Clerks of the Judicial Courts in the several counties of this State, be, and they hereby are required, within twenty days after the adjournment of any Court, at which any fine forfeiture, or bill of cost may accrue to the State, to make out and transmit to the Secretary of State, to be by him laid before the Governor and Council, a certificate of all fines, forfeitures and bills of costs, that shall have accrued to the State, designating the Court and the term thereof when the same accrued, the names of the persons or corporations against whom the same were awarded, and the names of the officers who are accountable for the payment thereof to the State. And the Secretary of State shall cause all the fines, forfeitures and bills of costs, contained in such certificates, with the names of the persons and officers liable and accountable for the payment of the same to be entered in a book to be by him kept for that purpose; and said Secretary shall from time to time, as the Governor and Council may direct, cause the books of the Treasurer of State and the accounts of the several County Treasurers, which may be deposited in the office of the Treasurer of State, to be examined and shall, by comparing the same, ascertain all such fines, forfeitures and bills of costs, as shall not appear, by such books and accounts, to have been paid over to the use of the State, and shall make out separate schedules for each county of such fines, forfeitures and bills of costs, as appear not to be paid over to the use of the State; and after making suitable entries and records of such schedules to be kept in his office, the Secretary of State shall transmit the same to the County Attornies of the several counties in which such fines, forfeitures and bills of costs accrued, certifying that the same appear, as aforesaid, not to be paid over to the use of the State.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several County Attornies, and they shall have power to examine the records and files in the offices of the Clerks of the Judicial Courts in their respective counties, and the certificates and accounts in the office of the several County Treasurers, relating to fines, forfeitures and bills of costs which have accrued or may accrue to the use of the State; and after ascertaining in the best manner they can, the causes of the defaults in the collection or payment of the several items contained in the schedules transmitted by the Secretary of State as aforesaid, the said Attornies shall without delay present the items of said schedules, with the causes of their not being collected and paid over to the use of the State, to the respective Courts in which they accrued, and shall move the Court for all such orders and processes, as shall be deemed necessary to enforce the collection and payment of such fines, forfeitures and bills of costs to the use of the State. And said Attorney shall from time to time, and as often as requested by the Secretary of State, under the direction of the Governor and Council, make out and transmit to the Secretary of State, a statement shewing the result of his enquiries and investigation relating to the several items contained in the schedules, which shall be transmitted to the said Attornies by the Secretary of State as aforesaid. It shall also be the duty of the several County Attornies to give information to the Courts of all defaults and failures to pay into the County Treasurers such fines and forfeitures as shall accrue to the use of any county, and to take such measures for the collection as the Courts shall direct. And the Court of Common Pleas shall from time to time make such reasonable allowance to said Attornies for their expenses and services in performing the duties aforesaid required by this act as said Court shall determine to be a just compensation to be paid from the County Treasury of each county in the same manner as costs allowed in criminal prosecutions.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in each county, once in three months, at least to deliver over to the County Treasurer all notes and other securities by him taken for fines, and costs on the liberation of poor convicts from prison pursuant to law; and the County Treasurer shall annually at least, & within three months before the first Wednesday in January of each year, lay a schedule thereof, with the amounts due on each demand, before the Court of Sessons to be filed with the Clerk of said Courts. And the Courts of Sessions shall from time to time examine such notes and securities, and shall order the County Attorney to take such measures for the collection and to enforce the payment thereof as said Court shall judge expedient. And said Courts of Sessions may authorize the County Treasurer to compound with any of the debtors liable for the payment of any such notes and securities on such terms as the Court shall direct, and on the performance of the terms and conditions prescribed by the Court, to discharge and cancel the same. The Court of Sessions may allow the County Attorney and Treasurer any expenses incurred, and for their services which may be rendered under the provisions of this section to be paid out of the County Treasury.

[Approved March 15, 1830.]

An Act to prevent the destruction of Moose and Deer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That if any person shall, after the passing of this act, between the first day of January and the first day of September, in any year, hunt and kill any Moose or Deer in this State, he shall forfeit and pay for every Moose or Deer, so killed, the sum of fifteen dollars; to be recovered by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction; one moiety thereof to the use of the county, in which such offence may be committed, the other moiety to the use of any person who shall sue therefor: *Provided*, That such action shall be commenced within six months after such offence be committed, and not afterwards.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An Act authorizing the Court of Sessions for the county of Cumberland to lay out a road over a creek, or arm of the sea in Freeport.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the Court of Sessions for the county of Cumberland, be, and hereby are authorized, to cause a road to be located and laid out from Porter's landing, in Freeport, to a road leading, to Strout's Point, to cross a creek or arm of the sea, in Freeport, in front of Joseph Porter's house. *Provided*, it shall be determined by said court to be of common convenience or necessity: and *provided further*, That a sufficient passage way shall be made, and kept open for the convenience of boats, floats and gondolas, that may have occasion to pass under said bridge: *Provided also*, That the inhabitants of the town of Freefort shall at their annual meeting in the months of March, April, or September next, or at any other meeting legally called for the purpose, between the annual meeting in September and the first day of January next, by a majority of votes of the voters present, give their assent to the provision of this Bill.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An additional act regulating elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever the Selectmen of any town or the Assessors of any Plantation, or the major part of them shall seasonably issue their warrant to any constable, or other person appointed for that purpose in such warrant, and inhabiting in such town or plantation, to summon the qualified electors of such town or plantation to assemble in such town or plantation, to give in their votes for Governor, Senators or a Representative to the Legislature of this State, or for a Representative to Congress, a County Treasurer or Register of Deeds, and such constable or other person so appointed shall wilfully refuse or neglect to summon such electors, in the manner legally established in such town or plantation for calling town or plantation meetings, to assemble at the time and place and for the purposes specified in such warrant, or to make return of such warrant, with his doings thereon to said Selectmen or Assessors, at or before the time appointed for the electors to assemble for the purposes aforesaid, such constable or other person aforesaid so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than thirty dollars, to be recovered by indictment in any court proper to try the same, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to the use of the complainant.

[Approved March 16, 1830.]

An Act to authorize the removal of prisoners from the Jail in the county of Penobscot to the Jail in the county of Waldo.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That whenever any person shall stand committed to the Jail in Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, charged with any crime against the laws of this State, and awaiting his trial on such charge, it shall be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace and Quorum within and for said county of Penobscot, when they, on examination, are satisfied that the safe keeping of such prisoner requires it, to order, by a warrant under their hands and seals, directed to the Sheriff of said county or his Deputy, the removal of such prisoner from said Jail to the Jail in the county of Waldo, and his commitment therein, and the officer executing said warrant for removal shall have power, and it shall be his duty to do all such acts within either of said counties, as may be necessary to carry into effect the directions in said warrant. And it shall be the duty of the Jailer in the county of Penobscot to deliver up, and of the Jailer in the county of Waldo to receive and safely keep such prisoner, when the removal and commitment are directed as aforesaid. And the said Jailer in the county of Waldo shall be held answerable for the safe keeping of said prisoner in the same manner and under the same penalties as if said prisoner had been committed by a magistrate in the county of Waldo. *Provided*, That previous to such removal the consent of the Court of Sessions, or a majority of the Justices of said Court in writing be obtained, and *Provided* that such removal and the expenses of keeping and supporting such removed prisoner, be at the charge of the said county of Penobscot.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Court having cognizance of the offence of which such prisoner stands charged, and to which he is ordered to appear, may order the removal of such prisoner, to the place of trial, by a warrant directed to the Sheriff of said county of Penobscot or his Deputy, who shall remove said prisoner accordingly; and the said Court shall have the same power over such prisoner as to his trial, conviction, recommitment or sentence or otherwise, as if no such removal had been made.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force until a new Jail shall be erected, finished and made fit for the keeping of prisoners, in said county of Penobscot, but not beyond one year from the first day of June next.

[Approved March 6, 1830.]

An Act authorizing the Selectmen of Portland to appoint an additional number of Enginemen.

SECT. 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That the Selectmen of the town of Portland be, and hereby are authorized, in manner by law provided for the appointment of Enginemen, to appoint for the new Hydraulion Fire Engine, a number of Enginemen, not exceeding fifty-four; and also a number not exceeding twenty as a hose company; and also a further number, not exceeding fifteen for a second hose company.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Enginemen and hosemen appointed under the authority aforesaid, shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities, and shall be entited to all the privileges and exemptions of Enginemen, appointed in manner heretofore provided by law.

[Approved March 15, 1830.]

POETRY.

Selected for the Observer.

A REFLECTION

ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE REV. JONATHAN SCOTT, OF MINOT.

How solemn seems that House divine,
Where once the Rev'rend Scott did join,
To worship God above!
How gloomy seem the walks and aisles!
How silence all around prevails!
Where once glow'd heavenly love.
How oft the accents of his voice,
Have made the wise and good rejoice,
From yonder Pupit high!
How oft did he the truth dispense
To righteousness its recompence,
To sin its misery!
How meek and humble did he seem,
When he addressed the Great Supreme,
In many fervent prayer;
In Scripture too how was he skill'd,
His mind with holy precepts fill'd,
God's Wisdom did declare!
In all his private walks we see,
Examples of his piety,
In reverence to this God;
At home we find him still the same,
Adoring still that sacred name,
Which he proclaim'd abroad.
Ah Minot, mourn! your Sheperd's fled,
Your heavenly Guide, also, is dead,
And gone from your embrace!
He can direct your steps no more,
While on this gloomy transient shore,
A solitary place!
He's left this world and soar'd on high,
We trust to regions in the sky,
Whence dwells immortal bliss,"
Enjoying in that blest abode,
The presence of his maker God,
In endless happiness!
Oh may his example still remain,
That we his precepts may maintain
Impress'd upon our mind!
May we his doctrine ne'er despise,
Nor view his words with hateful eyes
When to the grave consign'd!
Should we obey God's sacred laws,
And follow well fair Virtue's cause,
In charity and love,
When we this cumbrous life dispose,
And in the silent grave repose,
Then we shall soar above!

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8|3 to $8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2|6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1–2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2|3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes $2,75 to $6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to $4; Superfine 4|4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1 s; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jackonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where has been received, Mixt *BROADCLOTHS, 'cheap!' BLACK & BLUE DO*, "very cheap"!! Mixt *CASSIMERES*, "unusually cheap"!!! *CAMBLETS and PLAIDS*, "Dog cheap"!!!! *BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS*, "wonderful cheap"!!!! Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap"!!!!!!—SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap"!!!!!! CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em"!!!!!!! GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"!!!!! !!!!! Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever"! *SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS*, "cheap enough'!! BLANKETS, "reduced prices"!!! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices"!!!! "*cheap purchasers* are invited to call at the "*cheap store*" and purchase the "*cheap goods*," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED,

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL-CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of *good quality*, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "*fairly*." WM. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, $1,-25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. April 6.

Vegetable Pulmonary

BALSAM;

For sale *Wholesale and Retail* by

ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind,

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across he chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ancles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmanory BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored; and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife having from youth up been troubled with the Asthma such as is termed Hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with a pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation, on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all remedies had failed she was advised to make use of the vegetable Pulmanory Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two Bottles; her complaints were removed, her appetite returned and she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

ASHLEY MARTIN.

Peacham, January 17, 1828.

An eminent physician of N. Hampshire writes—'I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which has resisted every other prescription.

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828; whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

A child of Boston, aged 5 years, was attacked with the hooping cough early in the spring of 1828, and notwithstanding several remedies were prescribed for her relief, continued to suffer from violent paroxisms of coughing until Feb. 1829, when she was effectually relieved by four doses of the Vegetable Pulmanory Balsam.

An Agent from Maine writes as follows:—"the sale of the Pulmanory Balsam increases, and I am happy to say that in very many instances in which I have heard from it, it gives good satisfaction, and I think is really a good article, and from this circumstance, and that of its moderate price, a good sale may be expected.' Dated Feb. 21, 1828.

An agent in New-Hampshire states that 'the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is highly approved and recommended by their Physicians.'

☞Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of Directions. Price 50 cents a bottle.

eomly 47

ASHES!

WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in GOODS, the other half CASH.

☞N. B. The subscriber will continue to take Ashes until the first of June.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 tf

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Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

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